



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 5, 1911.
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A MILLIONAIRE AND HIS CRITIC.
THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR WOMEN.
A PERSONAL VIEW OF THE DISASTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1911.

No. 12

RELIGION IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

There is so much religion in the labor movement, and so much of the social spirit in the church, that, with the inevitable development of each in these respects, it will some day become a question as to whether the church will capture the labor movement, or whether the labor movement will capture the church.

It is becoming quite clear to most of us that neither side can afford to ignore the other. While there are many good and sufficient reasons for the church to discuss the problem of how it may save the people, there are also most excellent reasons which prove that the people must save the church.

Workingmen almost universally honor Jesus Christ as a Great Friend and Leader. A recent writer once said: "In that great fortress of progress which the Socialist workingmen of Belgium have built in Brussels, the Maison du Peuple, as you pass from one part to another of that hive of many activities, you may happen to go into an upper lecture hall, and note across the end of the platform a great curtain hanging. It is drawn reverently aside, and behind it one sees a fresco of the form of Christ, with hand uplifted, pointing the way above. It is surely deeply significant of the vital power of His message, and of the way He wins men still to follow Him."

Almost every mention of the name of Christ in a workingmen's meeting brings forth the most hearty applause.

The average workingman is naturally religious. His religion may not always be expressed in the orthodox manner, but it is there, nevertheless. Infidelity scarcely exists among workingmen. As a matter of fact, they respond most readily to the religious appeal. It is the testimony of nearly every preacher who engages in shop meetings that they are never listened to with greater respect and with greater interest by any other kind of an audience.

The social question is fundamentally a moral and a religious problem. In the end, there will be not one answer to the social question, but many. But all will agree in this—all will be religious. It will never be settled upon any other basis. History has prophesied it. The best labor leaders are coming to recognize it. Present reform measures indicate it.

These things prove that the workingman, in his devotion to Christ and in his natural religious disposition, is in an attitude of mind which makes him peculiarly ready for the introduction of a great moral motive. Insofar as he responds to this principle will he be given power in the industrial world. Agitation, education and legislation there will continue to be, but they must be always upon a moral basis. And that organization will survive among workingmen—be it the church or the labor movement—which has the greatest genius to transmute these high ideals into practical, every-day living, meeting all their needs.

The first test of the new eight-hour law for miners in Nevada will be made in the Storey County courts. The trouble resulting in this contest occurred at the Yellow Jacket Mine at Gold Hill, when the management of the mine insisted on the men working ten hours on the surface. They all quit.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

The Developments of the Week

The eyes of the people will be turned toward Los Angeles during the coming weeks. So many conflicting statements have been made by those who will participate in the prosecution of the men charged with the destruction of the Los Angeles "Times" building, that the final outcome will be watched eagerly.

It is strange that John J. McNamara is conceded by all to possess traits of character that give denial to the role of murderer. His personal habits, appearance and life, as known to his associates, stamp him as a man of seemingly superior parts, and it will be a shock, indeed, should undeniable evidence prove the reverse.

Many of the publications discussing this case have shown pronounced points of view. Some are convinced that the men charged are guilty. Others are just as sure that they are the victims of a diabolical plot, and that past experience has proved the truth of this contention.

Out of the statements printed have come wild theories. As a matter of fact, no one knows what will develop as the case proceeds. It is useless to declaim innocence or guilt, in such emphatic terms as have come to the "Labor Clarion's" exchange desk. We of the labor movement are convinced that the arrest of the men was not in accord with the common understanding of the law, viewing the law as the embodiment of justice. The advice of counsel and all the safeguards possible should be thrown around those charged with crime, especially when the question of guilt is unsettled. Thousands see in the hurried measures taken a duplication of past action rushing men out of one State into another, when an unbiased jury found the defendants guiltless.

Why is it that those affiliated with one or two of the classes comprising, in part, each community, are treated in a different manner from those who are fortunate enough to have their pockets lined with gold? Is the law an observer of persons? Is justice indeed blind?

We repeat our detestation for the crimes committed, if it be true that they are crimes, and the law should take its course, after a full and fair trial. But the latter must be secured. The desire of detectives to make large sums of money, or the wish of union haters to hang men regardless of guilt or innocence, must be carefully eliminated.

It seems that the change of venue suggested will not be pressed. We believe this to be a mistake, for the labor war of the south has been so long and bitter that difficulties will surely arise as soon as the trials of the accused men start. We have asked the general public to suspend judgment until a fair trial has determined the issues, and, taking this position, it is impossible for unionists to do otherwise.

STATE FEDERATION OFFICERS MEET.

The executive council of the California State Federation of Labor met in the Labor Council on April 23d.

Resolutions were adopted expressing the deep regret of the State Federation at the death of Vice-President Chris Ploeger.

Affiliation was ordered with the American Association for Labor Legislation in order that the benefits of the "Bureau of Information on Labor Legislation" might be secured.

Secretary-Treasurer Scharrenberg gave a synopsis of several communications from Paving Cutters' Union No. 31 of Santa Rosa, who went on strike on January 9th for an increase in cutting basalt blocks from \$30 per thousand to \$35 per thousand blocks. The men have made a determined and willing fight, the only concern not having signed the new schedule is the City Street Improvement Co., of San Francisco, and since the meeting of the executive council have won their contention.

The Buck's Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, called attention to the hostile attitude of certain would-be union busters toward the Buck's Company simply because that concern is maintaining friendly and peaceful relations with organized labor.

James G. Maguire submitted bill for legal services, etc., amounting to \$524 in the the case of "Detrich E. Loewe et al. vs. California State Federation of Labor, et al.," now pending for final decision in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco. Action in this case was begun before the San Francisco fire of 1906 and the San Francisco Labor Council agreed to pay one-half of the expense. Secretary was authorized to pay one-half of the bill submitted, and notify the Labor Council to that effect.

Congressman Kahn failed to acknowledge the receipt of a request to favor the eight-hour clause in the Naval Appropriation Bill and to have the battleship New York constructed in the Government yard. All the other Congressmen of this State, as well as the Senators, responded.

Congressman A. S. Burleson urged the State Federation to adopt resolutions requesting Congress to repeal the 10-cent tax on oleomargarine; concurred in.

Garment Workers' Union No. 131 of San Francisco requested indorsement of a circular letter to be sent to the Farmers' Unions of California, in which attention is called to the garment workers' label and the unfair attitude firms, notably Levi Strauss & Co., who do not recognize any union in the clothing industry. The circular was given the unanimous indorsement of the executive council.

Jacob Tazelaar, organizer American Federation of Labor at Holyoke, Mass., urged all local unions to begin a campaign demanding union label paper with the water-mark of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers.

Seventy-four unions have affiliated with the State Federation since the last convention, and two have been reinstated. Letters of invitation to all unions outside the fold have been mailed.

Musicians' Union No. 346 of Santa Cruz wrote concerning the Santa Cruz Beach Company, which concern was placed upon the "unfair list" at the recent convention of the State Federation. The secretary stated that efforts were still being made to have the company abandon their "open-

shop" theories. It was decided to mail circular letters to all labor papers and affiliated unions urging our friends and sympathizers to stay away from Santa Cruz.

Secretary-Treasurer Scharrenberg stated the "Report on Labor Legislation," a 16-page pamphlet giving a synopsis of the work of the last Legislature, issued by the State Federation on April 12th, had been mailed to every trade union in California, all members of the late Legislature, all State Federations of Labor and to all journals issued by national and international unions.

The cost of maintaining joint legislative headquarters at Sacramento during the session was \$206.40, divided among four organizations.

The secretary was directed to prepare or have prepared special reports as follows:

1. Explaining the change in the Employers' Liability Law and outlining the features of the new voluntary Workmen's Compensation Act.
2. Showing the necessity for the enactment of the Anti-Injunction Bill which failed of passage at the recent session of the Legislature, and incorporate same in the executive council's report to the next convention.

3. Advising trade unionists regarding the Constitutional Amendments to be voted upon at a special election held on October 10, 1911. (This report to be submitted to the next meeting of the executive council for approval.)

The migratory labor committee met with the executive council and discussed fully the work done, and outlined plans for the future. United Laborers' Unions are now in existence in the following cities: San Francisco (two organizations), Oakland, Point Richmond, Stockton and Los Angeles, one each. The financial statement showed that there was a balance of \$362.70 in the migratory labor fund. The executive council decided to continue the \$200 monthly payments to this cause.

Resolutions were adopted that deal with the arrest of the men charged with dynamiting the Los Angeles "Times" building (printed in last week's "Labor Clarion").

Receipts for the quarter ending March 31st were \$1588.17, and the disbursements \$1368.05, leaving a balance on hand of \$2040.26.

A LOCAL UNION PRODUCT.

The "home industry" slogan, when combined with work produced under exclusively union conditions, should touch a responsive chord everywhere.

In our advertising columns will be found the card of the U-Need Manufacturing Company. This concern has for sale in the stores a hand paste of exceptional merit. It bears the label of the Soap, Soda and Candle Workers' Union, and is the only article of the kind on the Pacific Coast. Eastern pastes are inferior in quality, and fail to observe union requirements. Not only is U-Need Hand Paste a household necessity and useful for scouring pots, pans and enamelware, but it is a soap that all mechanics should patronize.

The union machinist, painter, printer, and all others whose calling leaves hands to clean, should insist upon this California, union-made soap. The firm has showed its good faith in the premises, and cost has not been considered in the production in order that the union label could be used. Readers are urged to reciprocate.

"Helen, I am shocked. I actually saw you kiss that tall young man with the long hair." "Well, papa, he's an author." "And what has that to do with it?" "Why, papa, didn't you say with your own lips that young authors ought to be encouraged?"

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

Men and Measures

J. B. Lauck, former Adjutant General of the California National Guard, serving under former Governors Pardee and Gillett, has gone back to his old love, the Southern Pacific. The old-time general commanding the forces of the State is now a special passenger agent for the Southern Pacific, according to announcement made on April 28th from the general offices of the company. Before entering the service of the State as Adjutant General, Lauck was a traveling passenger agent, serving under General T. H. Goodman. He served on the Southern Pacific for many years in the passenger department and was known as widely as a railroader as he was later when Adjutant General. All of which shows that the claim frequently made that Mr. Lauck wore the S. P. collar was not without foundation.

Kansas City Park authorities have decided to open a restaurant in Swope Park. There was great demand for something of the kind within the park—which is 1324 acres in extent—and it was thought best not to admit a private enterprise on public ground.

The city of Brownsville, Texas, has officially branded a railroad whose track runs through the center of the town a public nuisance, and has ordered the rails torn up. It is a branch connecting two main lines, and nothing is ever hauled over it except flat cars loaded with wood.

The people of El Paso are moving to get the poles and wires out of the residence streets as well as the business section. It is contended that any street that is populous enough to be paved should be relieved of its burden of unsightly poles.

The first public report ever made by the Pullman Palace Car Company was filed at Washington on April 16th with the Interstate Commerce Commission. It shows that the original capital stock of \$1,250,000 has been increased by stock dividends during the past fifty years to \$120,000,000—a profit, over and above all cash dividends, of nearly \$100 for every \$1 of investment. This is a good showing—for the stockholders. The public, however, has paid the dividends by reluctantly contributing high rates for the services given.

An employment bureau for school children has been opened by the city of Cincinnati. It is maintained exclusively for children who have been granted permission to quit school, with the object of placing them in positions for which they are best fitted.

The second International Congress on Child Welfare received with applause on April 27th the declaration that the comic supplement was a "child perverter," uttered by Edith K. Kern, who spoke on "The Purity of the Press."

Robert B. Hesketh, an able official of the culinary crafts and lately elected councilman of Seattle, has introduced an ordinance creating a woman's department of the Free Employment Bureau of the city named.

Klamath Falls in the State of Oregon isn't a very large city, but its citizens voted last Monday on municipal ownership. The question of acquiring a light plant carried by a vote of 496 to 174. A water system was authorized by a vote of 494 to 155. These figures are instructive. They show the tendency of the day. Tired of having their public utilities manipulated by private owners for the purpose of making money, the people are everywhere joining hands to conduct their own business for their own benefit. Greed and graft have no place in the natural way of operating those needs of municipal life used in common. Municipal ownership is the remedy. That is proved by experience, as well as by the type of opposition found in each city and country.



The remainder of the **BUNSTER-SAXE** stock of Carpets and Furniture is now being sold at the **STERLING** sales rooms.

PRICES ARE REDUCED

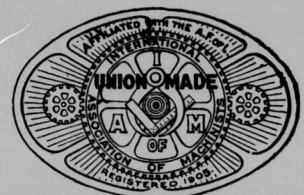
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EASY TIME PAYMENTS
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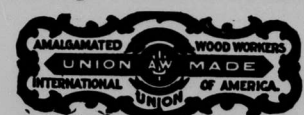
STRUGGLING

for the eight-hour workday all over the country, the men of the iron trades deserve the support of all friends of progress. This label of the Machinists is the sign of the trade union—see that it is used wherever possible:



CONSISTENCY

requires that the emblem of the thousands of men engaged in the building industry is stamped on woodwork. It indicates that the principles of organized labor have been followed—it helps many households to secure living advantages. Here is the label:



WATCH THIS SPACE NEXT WEEK
Send for a Union **LABEL SECTION**
Label Wallet to the
316 Fourteenth Street, S. F.
Are your Delegates reporting our progress?



The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



THE AWFUL COST OF WAR.

By Richard Caverly.

PART III.

All the expenses of all wars, in all time, have been paid with the result of productive labor. The working class pays the cost, because the soldiers do not produce wealth, but consume it, and destroy it.

In determining the cost of war, says one writer, the items to be considered may be set down as follows:

Preparation, direct expenditures, losses, destruction of property, labor value wasted, damage to trade, displacement of capital, subsequent expenditures, compensation for property destroyed, pensions and relief for the distressed, interest on debt, deterioration of population.

Let us take the estimated cost of the American Civil War, for example. It must be noted that the following does not include all the items of the actual cash cost of that war, the economic loss in weakening of the national blood, and the loss of the producing power of the soldiers on both sides, is estimated at over \$2,000,000,000.

Two other heavy items often omitted are \$2,000,000,000 that must in future years be paid as interest on Civil War bonds and as Civil War pensions; and the \$600,000,000 paid out in Civil War pensions from 1906 to 1910.

The American Civil War cost in cash, south, \$5,000,000,000; north, \$5,000,000,000; increase in National debt, \$2,800,000,000; interest on National war debt from 1865 to 1898, \$2,562,619,835; from 1898 to 1910, estimated \$400,000,000; pensions, to June, 1906, \$3,259,195,396.60.

One million men killed in battle or destroyed by disease, or from wounds rendered wholly or partially unproductive for an average term of twenty-five years following the war—an average loss to society per man thus killed or weakened, of \$500 for twenty-five years for one million men—\$12,500,000,000. Grand total, \$31,521,815,231.60.

Recently the Secretary of War, J. M. Dickinson, reported thus on the befouling of the blood of soldiers:

"The diseases causing the greatest non-effective rate are, in order of importance, venereal disease, tuberculosis, malaria, rheumatism, tonsillitis, dysentery, diarrhoea, bronchitis, measles, typhoid fever."

Venereal diseases cause a greater sick rate than all the others added together.

The amount of blood spilt in war during the last three generations, estimated by Chatterton Hill and others, slaughtered in little more than one brief hundred recent years, may be measured thus:

In the French wars of the Revolution, 1789-1795, Frenchmen, 1,800,000; other Europeans, 2,500,000. Wars of the Empire, 1795-1815, Frenchmen, 2,600,000; other Europeans, 3,500,000. In European and American wars since 1815, according to Lapouge's estimate, 9,450,000. Total, 19,850,000.

This total does not show the spilt blood of perhaps one hundred million men wounded in battle, not killed.

But the estimates are summed up at 40,000,000 men, women, and children slaughtered or otherwise destroyed as a result of one hundred years of "glorious and grand Christianized" war.

The appropriations for the navy alone in 1910 were \$134,000,000—which amount is just ten times as great as in 1886.

The New York "World's" estimate, March, 1910, is \$500,000,000 as the annual cost of militarism in the United States.

It has been shown that the total present rate

cost of militarism in the United States for two and a half years is \$1,125,000,000.

Three and a half per cent interest for one year on this amount would be \$39,375,000.

This interest would pay the college expense of the total number of young men and women in all the 573 colleges, universities and technological schools in the United States for the one year ending June 30, 1908 (that is, for 150,187 students), estimating the average expenses at \$250 for the year—with a balance remaining of almost \$2,000,000 for extra expenses.

The total cost of militarism in the United States for the year 1907-8 was over six and a half times as great as the total income (\$66,790,924) of all our 464 universities, colleges and technological schools from all sources and for all purposes for the same year (see report of Commissioner of Education for 1908).

One broadside from a modern Dreadnought costs almost \$20,000.

Congressman J. A. Tawney says: "The fact that we are spending during this fiscal year 72 per cent of our aggregate revenue in preparing for war, and on account of past wars (pensions, interest and principal payment on war debts), leaving only 28 per cent of our revenues available to meet all our other governmental expenditures, including internal improvements, the erection of public buildings, the improvements of rivers and harbors, and the conservation of our National resources, is to my mind, appalling."

Some pertinent remarks were recently made by Congressman Foster of Vermont, in regard to the war scare and greedy commercialism of our "leading citizens." His denunciation reads:

"I am absolutely convinced that there is a criminal conspiracy on foot for the purpose of bringing on a war between the United States and Japan. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are being spent to carry on this propaganda, and I am confident that the plans of these conspirators will unfold themselves before very long. I am convinced that this constant agitation for a war between the two nations is nothing but a subterfuge employed by those people who are determined that this Government shall build not less than two battleships each year. To endanger the friendly relations of two great nations in order that certain selfish interests may be gratified is nothing short of criminal."

That the modern capitalist, inspired by insane lust for profits for part of the people rather than by welfare for all the people—that this modern industry is far more deadly than real war on a large scale—this seems impossible.

Yet it is not at all an impossibility. It is a reality. It is experience. It is fact.

President Roosevelt, in his message of 1907, bluntly stated: "The number of deaths in battle in all the foreign wars put together for the last century and a quarter, aggregate less than one year's death rate recorded for our industries."

A MILLIONAIRE AND HIS CRITIC.

Joseph Fels is making Plunderbund organs squirm. They have been harping so long on the string that "envy of the rich" accounts for all opposition to legalized robbery that it embarrasses them to find themselves compelled to reply to arguments against existing wrongs advanced by a rich man.

A recent address delivered in New York City by Mr. Fels stirred up the "Times." The editorial writer was, through mere force of habit, about to write: "Mr. Fels is only envious of the rich," when some one told him how foolish such a statement would sound even to upholders of the Plunderbund. So he was compelled to think of some-

thing else. Out of the depths of his gray matter, he finally evolved something in no way applying to anything advocated by Mr. Fels, but he passed it in nevertheless, warranting it to be "just as good" as an argument.

Now, Mr. Fels is a single taxer, and advocates the single tax on land values proposed by Henry George. He shows how land monopoly and unjust taxation restrict opportunities for employment, foster trusts and monopolies of all kinds, deprive wealth producers of the greater part of their earnings and breed poverty with all the vice, crime and misery resulting therefrom.

He not only talks single tax, but he works for it. He contributes to the cause every year enough to make several comfortable private fortunes. He tells how bad laws have enabled him to become a millionaire, how as long as these laws are allowed to remain on the statute books no amount of philanthropic giving of money in charity can diminish poverty in the slightest degree; he explains his intention to use his wealth to secure the abolition of these bad laws, and he urges other millionaires to do the same.

This was the talk which the New York "Times" was called upon to meet. Not being able to do so, the editorial writer resorted to the old trick of misrepresentation. "If his money is not his own," said the "Times," "but belongs to the public, the public is here and willing enough to receive it." "And we of the Plunderbund are the public," the editorial writer might have added, for the "Times" has no authority to speak for anyone else.

However, Mr. Fels does not wish to get rid of his wealth unless his doing so will be the means of destroying the power that some have to legally appropriate the earnings of others. If he deliberately got rid of it under any other circumstances, he would do the people no service, but a monstrous wrong; since with laws still in existence enabling vested interests, like those back of the New York "Times" to take what does not morally belong to them, his act of renunciation would only turn out to be a means of perpetuating the very iniquities he is aiming to destroy.

The "Times" thinks that he ought to follow the example of Francis of Assisi, who "stripped himself to the skin and went out into the world naked. He did not compromise or ask concerning the disposal of the goods he left. That they were not his was enough for him." The "Times" might have added that because he did not concern himself about the disposal of his goods, his sacrifice turned out to be of no benefit whatever to humanity. He might have used the wealth he abandoned so lightly to put an end to a system that enabled him to take what belonged to others. In this way he could have saved other rich men from temptation and sin, besides saving the masses from further robbery. But Francis seems to have been so concerned about his own soul that he would not think of risking it to save others.

If, as the "Times" would have us believe, a majority of the people are waiting for Mr. Fels to give them his wealth, the fact can easily be demonstrated. If they will vote at the next election for a tax on land values equal to the annual rental value and for the abolition of all other taxes, they will put an end to the ability of Mr. Fels and some thousands of other millionaires to get any more unearned wealth. That is what he is urging the people to do, but up to date the public, under the advice of Plunderbund advocates, has answered that if Mr. Fels does not want to rob it he should step aside and let some one else do so. But he is continuing, nevertheless, to use his money in educating the people regarding their rights, and how they can successfully assert them.

The Plunderbund observes with dismay that his efforts are beginning to have effect. No wonder its representatives are frantically demanding that he transfer his money to someone who will not put it to such a use.

American Federation of Labor Letter

Post Office Department Challenged.

Washington, April 22.—When the Post Office Department commenced its present efforts to deny the men employed in the railway mail service the right to organize by official orders, public and secret, discrimination, coercion, discharge, reduction in rank and pay, and by these reprehensible methods forcing them out of the service, it evidently did not anticipate that much opposition would be encountered.

Contrary to expectation, the men in this branch of the service almost unanimously resented any attempt on the part of the department depriving them the right of association, as an invasion of their constitutional rights. As a silent answer to the department forbidding organization, several unions have been formed, and with rapidly-increasing membership. Four charters have been issued from headquarters this week. From many sections come the report that local unions are in the process of formation.

Senator La Follette congressionally took up the cause of the railway mail clerks by issuing a letter and enclosing a blank containing a list of questions. This letter and blank were mailed to the clerks. The Senator assured the clerks receiving his communication that all answers would be considered confidential.

As a result, replies have been coming in at the rate of approximately 400 per day, and from present indications fully 90 per cent will respond. The letters from the clerks clearly prove that the department has gone the full length to attain its end.

A few days ago, two bills were introduced in Congress, one by Senator La Follette, S. 1162, and one by Congressman Lloyd, H. R. 5970. The latter bill was referred to the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service. The Senate bill has been referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Following this comes a bill introduced by Congressman Howard of Georgia, House Resolution 102, which demands a "thorough and searching inquiry into operation and conduct" of the Post Office Department. Among several subjects specifically designated to be inquired into are the following:

"First: If un-American practices of intimidation and coercion of postal employees exist.

"Second: If employees in the Railway Mail Service, under threat of suspension, have been denied the right to organize for mutual protection and to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor."

Upon the introduction of these bills, effort was immediately made to get a hearing before the House Committee to which had been referred the Lloyd bill. As a result, a hearing was had on Thursday, April 20th, and President Gompers and Secretary Morrison appeared on behalf of the American Federation of Labor. President Gompers outlined the structure and scope of the labor movement, and emphatically insisted that as the American labor movement was constructed in accordance with American institutions, no department of Government or official had the right to deny to the men employed in the classified service the exercise of their constitutional guarantees. He also read before the committee the obligation taken by members of the American Federation of Labor, and challenged anyone to dispute the fact that the obligation in any way precluded the individual conforming to the same and complying with the obligation imposed upon men by the department in the efficient discharge of their duties.

Secretary Morrison then produced a mass of documentary evidence to prove that the Post Office Department has openly and secretly discriminated against the American Federation of

Labor. Much of the evidence consists of letters from a number of railway mail clerks, containing lists of questions that have been propounded to them, and the similarity of these questions at once indicate that they had been framed by one individual. Secret orders of the department were also presented.

By this time the committee began to realize the importance and magnitude of the case, and as the lower house has ruled that no committees shall remain in session during the debate on the reciprocity measure, the committee was compelled to adjourn, as the House was about to be called to order. No definite time has been set for another meeting, but it will occur next week. At that time, no doubt, some representative of the Post Office Department will be present.

The activities of the department in this direction have caused intense interest, and a number of Congressmen have introduced bills that relate directly to the mail service. The fact that former Postmaster General Cortelyou publicly acquiesced in the formation of unions among the men in the classified service is decidedly interesting, and throws an unwelcome shadow over the actions of the present head of the Post Office Department.

Mail Service Autocrat.

Washington, April 22.—"Divine Right" Baer, the coal king, will be compelled to enter the lists to defend his reputation if Superintendent Vaille of the thirteenth division, railway mail service, has capacity to keep the pace he has set by his declaration concerning the rights of men employed in the railway mail service. Comment is needless. Just scan the statement of the superintendent, published in the Seattle "Times":

"The railway mail clerks have an organization," said Mr. Vaille this morning, "known as the Railway Mail Association. Its membership is confined to clerks in the railway service, and it is recognized by the department and always has worked in harmony with it. This organization is a fraternal order. It provides its members benefits in case of accident and promotes the social interests of its members.

"Some of the younger element, however, believe that the association is not radical enough. It is these who are most active in organizing the labor union in the east. The object of the union is to procure for its members more pay at a cost of less work, ignoring the right of the service to the best work they can perform.

"Railway mail clerks have no place in the ranks of skilled labor, and for one to affiliate himself with a union is to place his work on a par with that of a stevedore or a mechanic.

"If they regard themselves merely as laborers working for hire, it is impossible that they should bring to the performance of their duties the enthusiasm born of love for their work and a full realization of the responsibilities placed upon them. No man who regards himself merely as a skilled laborer can be a good postal clerk and be the proper man for our service. A time server has no place in our service, and it is better off without him."

Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, upon receiving the information regarding the attitude of Superintendent Vaille, gave out the following:

The railway mail clerks are a mighty fine body of men. I know they do not share the opinion of Mr. Vaille in regard to mechanics, nor any other class of workers. I suppose Mr. Vaille is so in love with his work that he could not be coaxed to leave it by the offer of increased wages. He works for sheer love of it.

Mr. Vaille does not regard himself as a skilled laborer. If he did, according to his statement, he "could not be a good postal clerk and be a proper man for the service." In other words, every man not a postal clerk, who works at any occu-

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pation, no matter how skilled, is a time server. The man who builds the great guns and warships, the man who constructs the most delicate mechanisms in existence, according to Mr. Vaille, are time servers, and would not be a class of men that should be employed by the Government.

Now, let us look at the other side of the picture and see what there is about the work that Mr. Vaille does that calls for a master mind, or even special skill. Mr. Vaille is a division superintendent; he does not even have to know the offices in his division. The railway mail clerks keep them in mind. To perfect themselves, they had to give several years to the work in the first instance, and are compelled to work a certain number of hours each day to keep themselves in possession of all the necessary information to do the work. All Mr. Vaille has to do is to carry out the instructions of the general superintendent. What superior brain force is necessary to do that? He does not create anything that it would be necessary to bring "to the performance of his duties the enthusiasm born of a love for work, and a full realization of the responsibilities placed upon him."

The work that gives the greatest pleasure to any one is the work that enables a man to create some useful thing, or an article of beauty. The man who takes a piece of iron and forges a horse shoe has pride in it because it is the product of his skill. The printer who sets, the pressman who prints colored advertisements, or books of advertisements which are pleasing to the eye; the jeweler who moulds out of gold and silver beautiful emblems; the painter, the photo-engraver, the carpenter, aye, the mechanics of every trade, skilled or unskilled, are always in love with their work; if they were not, they could not acquire the skill necessary to excel in their particular craft or calling.

Button Workers Still on Strike.

Washington, April 22.—News reached headquarters a few days ago that an amicable agreement has been reached between the button workers of Muscatine, Iowa, and their employers. Immediately following this information, telegraphic advices came in stating that the employers, after having agreed to a plan of settlement, repudiated it within twenty-four hours. The people of Muscatine are in entire accord with the button workers in their effort to get a living wage, and since the repudiation by the employers of their agreement, the sympathy of the public has been intensified. The status of affairs at the present time is that the button workers will win the contest.

Florida Unionists Active.

Washington, April 22.—Organized labor of the State of Florida is up and doing and will seek to have the Legislature enact into law an employers' liability bill, establishment of a bureau of labor statistics, together with other constructive legislation.

Hair-Splitting Decision.

Washington, April 22.—While there have been many decisions rendered by American courts that are abortive, which have led to great abuses and a general decline of respect and confidence in the judicial branch of the Government, yet England is, apparently, striving, in some instances at least, to emulate judicial practice of this country.

A Workingmen's Compensation Act is in force in Great Britain, and under its provisions all wage earners are included. Recently a taxicab driver was injured in cranking his machine and applied for compensation provided by law where the injury received compelled cessation of work. The taxicab company refused to acquiesce in the demand, and the case was taken to court. The Westminster County Court decided against the driver. It was then appealed to the Court of Appeal,

which sustained the decision of the lower court. Another appeal was taken to the House of Lords, and this august body also sustained the decision of the Court of Appeal. But the curious mental twist of the minds of those making the decision is worthy of close scrutiny, and, while pathetic, is also amusing. The meat of the decision is as follows:

"That a driver who receives a percentage of his cab's earnings by way of payment, instead of a fixed salary, is not a workman within the meaning of the Workingmen's Compensation Act."

Employees' Compensation Law.

Washington, April 22.—Detailed information has just been received at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor relative to the Employees' Compensation Law, recently passed by the State Legislature of Washington. The new law covers the subject in the most comprehensive manner.

A tax is to be levied upon all employers of labor, ranging from .020 to .100 per cent per year upon the amount of the average pay roll, according to class. Industry is divided into various classes, forty-seven in number. A death benefit of \$75 is provided for, and, in addition, monthly payments are to be made to the widow during widowhood, and \$5 per month for each child, under the age of sixteen at the occurrence of the injury until such child shall have reached sixteen, but total payment shall not exceed \$35 per month.

Upon marriage of widow, a lump sum equal to twelve times her monthly allowance, \$240, shall be paid her, but the pay for children under sixteen shall be continued as above. The law relating to permanent disability or death reads as follows:

"For every case of injury resulting in death or permanent total disability, it shall be the duty of the department to forthwith notify the State Treasurer, and he shall set apart out of the accident fund a sum of money for the case, to be known as the estimated lump value of the monthly payments provided for it, to be calculated upon the theory that a monthly payment of \$20 to a person thirty years of age is equal to a lump-sum payment, according to the expectancy of life, as fixed by the American mortality table of \$4000, but the total in no case to exceed the sum of \$4000."

The sum thus arrived at will be placed at interest to provide the monthly payments given above.

Bills Recently Introduced.

Washington, April 22.—Bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, the one carrying the illiteracy test being urged by the American Federation of Labor.

Another bill provides for the establishment of a children's bureau to be connected with the Department of Commerce and Labor. The functions of the bureau shall "be to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life, and shall especially investigate the questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, physical degeneracy, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment, legislation affecting children in the several States and Territories, and such other facts as have a bearing upon the welfare of children."

Loan Sharks Must Go.

Washington, April 22.—It is a matter of common knowledge that the city of Washington harbors countless numbers of loan sharks that prey upon Government employees, extorting from them fabulous rates of interest and frequently dictating promotions as the result of their death grip upon the salaries of their victims. It is said that many "respectables" assume the detestable

Shakespearean role, and with a "stand-in" with heads of departments have been beyond the reach of any one desiring to prohibit this practice.

But the obnoxious practice is now to be actively fought. Many of the residents are at last aroused, and there has been a bill introduced in Congress to correct this abuse. The bill provides that each person, firm or corporation loaning money in this manner must be licensed, furnishing a bond in the sum of \$5000. In violations of the law, penalties are provided from a fine ranging from \$25 to \$200 and by imprisonment from five to thirty days, or both fine and imprisonment.

Compliment Weekly News Service.

Washington, April 22.—Since the inauguration of the weekly news letter two weeks ago, a large number of congratulatory communications have been received at headquarters. Washington, aside from being the headquarters of the trade-union movement, together with Congress in session the greater part of the year, is an ideal location as a news-gathering point.

So far as the labor movement is concerned, it is strongly reflected in all its details at A. F. of L. headquarters. From the legislative end it is possible to watch minutely the doings of the National Legislature and inform the union population of the entire country of the important happenings from week to week.

Kansas Legislation.

Washington, April 22.—Kansas unionists did themselves proud during the last session of the State Legislature. A workingmen's compensation law was secured. Also a law requiring all coal mines to be provided with bath houses, with a shower attachment. Also that all coal mines must be thoroughly equipped with a telephone system. A railroad liability law similar to the Federal act; power headlights for locomotives, and secured the establishment of a school of mines and metallurgy.

A young man once carried a lady some flowers. "Oh! aren't they beautiful," she said, "and there's a little dew on them still." "Yes," stammered the youth, "there is a little dew on them, but it will be paid tomorrow."

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Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1911.

"He who will not reason, is a bigot; he who cannot is a fool; and he who dares not is a slave."—Byron.

The municipal authorities give notice of sale and proposal for purchase of Polytechnic High School bonds on Monday, May 22d, at 3 p. m. W. R. Hagerty, clerk of the Board of Supervisors, will give all the information needed to those who contemplate investing. The bonds are of the denomination of \$1000 each, and bear interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent per annum.

City Attorney Long has decided that the municipality can remove the railroad tracks on Geary street on a day's notice. The tactics of the United Railroads have failed at every point, and there is a general demand for the rapid construction of the people's road, one that will be a lesson for the days to come in San Francisco, and also an object of admiration and an example for other cities.

John Graham Brooks, author of "Social Unrest" and other progressive books, and an economist known all over the world, has been appointed special lecturer in the Department of Economics at the University of California. Professor A. C. Miller, the head of the department, is a sick man. Dr. Brooks will attract many listeners to his lectures, and he always gives the trade union full credit for its good work in advancing the people's interests.

Friends of the eight-hour day, a living wage and sanitary conditions in workshops and factories, may show that friendship to advantage by insisting upon the union label. The latter eloquently pleads the cause of the betterments noted. There are other excellent reasons why care should be taken to ask for the trade-mark of unionism. Among them we might mention the protection it gives to women otherwise without a medium of defense, the toll that the sweatshop and child labor exact from humanity, and the lowering tendency induced by disorganization among the wage earners.

The latest developments in the Lorimer scandal are the most eloquent of reasons why United States Senators should be elected. When one reads that "Lorimer had been settled on as the proper man to take care of the tariff on lumber," and that "I'll be down to Springfield on the next train with all the money that will be needed; don't stop at anything," and similar specimens of corrupt ways of doing things, there isn't a man or woman who can conscientiously deny that any other method of electing Senators than the one in vogue would be superior. The best way of all is to place the power exactly where it belongs.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR WOMEN.

The approach of the time when women will come under the provisions of the law requiring that only eight hours shall constitute a day's work, has resulted in a practically unanimous expression from the employers that the measure will be faithfully observed.

Many firms celebrated May Day by changing the working hours of their women employees to eight. This has happened all over the State. It is a good sign. Instead of waiting for the twenty-first day of May, the letter and the spirit have been obeyed ahead of time.

No sane person imagines that friction will not result from the new statute. A few will lose their positions, temporarily. Some employers will show their hostility. There are women who will oppose losing Saturday afternoons, or in some other minor manner regret having their conditions of employment changed.

Despite all these slight drawbacks, there is absolutely no doubt of the great good that will come to many thousands of unprotected women. Light will penetrate the gloom. Health will be restored to some. The task master will give way to beneficial law. Coming generations will bless the Legislature of California that enacted such a measure. The good will outweigh the bad, and temporary defects or inconveniences should be considered as nothing compared to the gain of so many, and the advantages that will accrue to the people of California, as well as to residents of other States by reason of the excellent example.

Following is the blank which Newman & Levinson, leading merchants of San Francisco, have asked their employees to sign:

"I hereby acknowledge that I know that there is a law in the State of California which forbids any employer permitting any female employee working more than eight (8) hours in any one day, or more than forty-eight (48) hours in any one week.

"I take this to be my notification that Newman & Levinson instruct me, most specifically, that under no circumstances am I to work more than eight (8) hours in any one day, or more than forty-eight (48) hours in any one week.

"And I take this to be my authority to refuse to obey any order that necessitates my working more than eight (8) hours in any one day, or more than forty-eight (48) hours in any one week.

"I understand by this that the officers of the company instruct me not to obey any order that necessitates my working more than eight hours in any one day, or more than forty-eight hours in any one week—and if I am ordered by any one so to do I understand that I am instructed to respectfully state that it is against the law, and the officers of the company desire that I so state, and to further state that I decline to do it because it is against the law of the State of California."

Appended is the law as adopted by the last Legislature and signed by Governor Johnson:

"An act limiting the hours of labor of females employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel or restaurant, or telegraph or telephone establishment or office, or by any express or transportation company; compelling each employer in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel or restaurant, or other establishment employing any female to provide suitable seats for all female employees and to permit them to use such seats when they are not engaged in the active duties of their employment; and providing a penalty for failure, neglect or refusal of the employer to comply with the provisions of this act, and for permitting or suffering any overseer, superintendent, foreman or other agent of any such employer to violate the provisions of this act.

"[Approved March 22, 1911.]

"The people of the State of California, repre-

sented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

"Section 1. No female shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel, or restaurant, or telegraph or telephone establishment or office, or by any express or transportation company in this State more than eight hours during any one day or more than forty-eight hours in one week. The hours of work may be so arranged as to permit the employment of females at any time so that they shall not work more than eight hours during the twenty-four hours of one day, or forty-eight hours during any one week; provided, however, that the provisions of this section in relation to the hours of employment shall not apply to nor affect the harvesting, curing, canning or drying of any variety of perishable fruit or vegetable.

"Sec. 2. Every employer in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel, or restaurant, or other establishment employing any female, shall provide suitable seats for all female employees, and shall permit them to use such seats when they are not engaged in the active duties of their employment.

"Sec. 3. Any employer who shall require any female to work in any of the places mentioned in section one more than the number of hours provided for in this act during any day of twenty-four hours, or who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to so arrange the work of females in his employ so that they shall not work more than the number of hours provided for in this act during any day of twenty-four hours, or who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to provide suitable seats, as provided in section two of this act, or who shall permit or suffer any overseer, superintendent, foreman, or other agent of any such employer to violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense not less than \$50 nor more than \$200, or imprisoned in the county jail not less than five nor more than thirty days, or both fined and imprisoned."

CAUSE OF MANY CHURCH DEATHS.

Statistics showing how serious a problem tuberculosis is to the ordinary church congregation have been published by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in a bulletin on Tuberculosis Day.

From reports received from over 725 churches, with a membership of over 312,000 communicants of twenty denominations, and from 208 cities and towns in twelve States in various parts of the country, out of nearly 7000 deaths in 1910, over 700 or 10.4 per cent were caused by tuberculosis. This means 2.24 deaths for every thousand members or communicants.

While the percentage of deaths from tuberculosis as compared with other diseases is not higher in the churches, according to these figures, than in the country at large, the tuberculosis death rate, as shown by the church returns, is higher per thousand communicants than that for the general population in the registration area of the United States, which the Census Bureau gave as 1.67 in 1909.

"The National Association," the bulletin says, "does not, however, consider the statistics received from ministers comparable from the point of view of accuracy with those reported by the Bureau of the Census. A sufficient number of returns from a great variety of churches have been received, nevertheless, to indicate that one of the most serious social problems the ordinary church has to consider, is that of the devastation of its membership by tuberculosis. The need for education from the pulpit and in the home is apparent. Every minister in the United States is asked to give this subject some attention during the next two weeks."

Many congregations of California churches listened to sermons on tuberculosis last Sunday.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**Telegram Sent Without Words.**

A coal dealer of Salt Lake City handed in a telegram which, besides the address, consisted merely of strokes. The man was asked whether these strokes were meant for figures. "You may call them figures or whatever you like," said the dealer, "so that they come out the same at the other end. That telegram is going to my house-keeper; she cannot read or write an order, but when the telegram reaches her she will count the strokes and understand that I shall be home at 8 o'clock."

* * *

Questions and Answers to the Suffrage Problem.

An interesting set of questions and answers has been made by the suffrage workers in this and other States where women are endeavoring to gain the right to vote. It follows:

Does woman suffrage decrease marriage?

No, it increases it. In Wyoming and Idaho a larger percentage of women are married than in any other State of the Union.

Does woman suffrage increase divorce?

No. It decreases it. Where women have voted the longest divorce is only one-eighth as frequent as in similar States where they do not vote. In New Zealand divorce has decreased 77 per cent since women began to vote.

Are women compelled to vote in the suffrage States?

No; nor are men. In 1904, 7,000,000 qualified voters in the United States failed to vote for President.

If women vote are they compelled to serve on jury?

No. In Utah jury duty is optional, but any defendant may ask that women be summoned on the jury.

Are men compelled to serve on jury?

In Washington the following men are exempt: Lawyers, ministers and priests, physicians, teachers, locomotive engineers, members of the fire department, civil and judicial officers of the United States, and men over sixty years of age. Anyone may be excused if it be shown that his interests or the interests of the public will be injured by his attendance.

What is equal suffrage?

It is the right of both men and women to have a voice in the laws that govern them.

Where in the United States do women vote?

In Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Washington.

Do the women of these States vote for President?

Yes, for President, Vice-President and Congressmen.

What women vote in the suffrage States?

The mothers and taxpayers.

Do not women stay away from the polls?

In Colorado women are only 42 per cent of the population, but they cast 45 per cent of the vote.

Do not the "objectionable" women vote?

In Idaho they are forbidden to register. At the last election in Denver women cast 55 per cent of the vote in the best residence district and only 4 per cent of the vote in the "slum" ward.

* * *

Speech on Vice Shocks Church.

Much excitement was caused in the social service class of Unity church in Oak Park (Chicago) on Sunday, April 23d, by the address of Professor J. Kennedy, who spoke on "The Minimum Wage Law."

"In a certain Chicago industry which I have given my special study," he said, "over thirty-five thousand men are employed. Over 30 per cent receive less than \$10 a week. Of the women employed by the same corporation over 66 per cent receive less than \$6 a week."

The report of the Chicago vice commission was then quoted by him to show that a large portion of the vice and intemperance of the city was due

to the insufficiency of pay of a large part of the laborers.

"The trusts in monopolized industries first kill the unions and then pay as low wages as possible," he declared, but when asked to name the corporation he had cited as an example, he declined to do so. He said these conditions were too common to make it just to pick out any one company as the chief offender. The remedy, he declared, lies in a minimum wage to be fixed by the State or by a commission, as is done in some parts of Australia.

* * *

Crime of Child Labor.

Child labor is America's peculiar industrial shame. It is a crime against manhood labor. Every child laborer at childhood wages takes the place of a man laborer. It is a crime against the humane business man. His goods made by manhood labor at manhood wages must meet the competitor's goods made by child labor at childhood wages.

Horace Greeley was against it. Even in his day, when greed had scarcely begun to chain us to this body of death, he sought to restrain it. He declared, "The State has a right to see and ought to see that the frames of the rising generation are not shattered nor their constitutions undermined by excessive toil."

What would he say today if he saw our sweatshops, our factories and our mines, where little children are melting their delicate lives in the crucible of shame for the greed and profit of rich men? These places stand out upon our modern civilization as brazen monuments to mammon.—Senator Beveridge.

* * *

Opposition to Two Proposed Amendments.

The reactionary Los Angeles "Times" has hastened to exhibit its opposition to the proposed Constitutional Amendment to make the Railroad Commissioners appointive instead of elective, and to another amendment enlarging the powers of the Commission so as to include public utilities generally.

The "Times" is seemingly so well pleased with the past results under the old system of electing Railroad Commissioners that it would be deeply pained to have the power of appointment vested in the Governor.

The "Times" blunders sadly, however, in assuming that approval of the amendment at the polls would give Governor Johnson power to appoint Railroad Commissioners. Ratification of the amendment would not put the present Commissioners out of office, and Governor Johnson's term lasts no longer than theirs.

And, of course, it does not want any interference with the charges of electric light, power, telephone or other public service companies. The State of New York, however, has had so much practical benefit from its Public Service Commission that it is little wonder our Legislature thought something of the kind would be good for California.—Sacramento "Bee."

* * *

Low Wages Paid British Workers.

Sixty per cent of the adult workers in Great Britain receive less than \$7.50 weekly wages, according to statistics quoted on April 26th in the House of Commons by H. J. Tennant, Parliamentary secretary for the Board of Trade, in opposing the motion of Will Crooks, labor member from Woolwich, for a compulsory minimum wage of \$7.50.

The story of Crooks about the suffering of the poor was a pitiful one, and the House was greatly moved. Tennant reluctantly had recourse to cold logic, and said the motion would involve a cost of £88,000,000. The sudden increase of wages, he declared, would raise the cost of production and invite increased foreign competition.

The House adjourned without action.

"EXCHANGES" FOR NINE HOURS.

John Kirby, Jr., of the Manufacturers' Association, has a new role. Finding that the organization of which he is the head was incapable of destroying union labor, he is the generalissimo of organizations now being formed in the south and other localities under the title of Builders' Exchanges.

Copies of resolutions adopted by the Atlanta (Ga.) Builders' Exchange have just reached the headquarters of the A. F. of L. These resolutions start out with an inflation equal to the resolution promulgated by the "three tailors of Tooley street," and with the sensational announcement that "they advocate nine hours as a proper work-day."

The compilers of the resolutions refer with avidity and pride to the hearings before the Naval Affairs' Committee of the House of Representatives during the closing hours of the Sixty-first Congress.

They do not have a word to say, however, of how armor plate fell in price from \$725 per ton to \$300 per ton, as the result of union labor's agitation.

They also forget (?) to mention the fact that as a result of the Government deciding to construct battleships in its own navy yard, that the contract price of private ship-building companies fell from \$313 per ton displacement (the Oregon's price) to \$180 per ton displacement (the Utah's price), and during that period all material entering into the construction of vessels having increased in price, armor plate purchased by the Government direct not entering into the contract price.

The fact that the Government has demonstrated its ability to construct vessels itself in its own navy yard, has also demonstrated, as shown above, that private ship yard owners have been receiving exorbitant prices for constructing Government vessels.

Even though the Government may be expending larger sums in the construction of ships of a certain size and burden than contract yards will build them for, yet total cost to the Government falls below that which it would be compelled to pay were not the Government prepared to do its own work.

But aside from all these considerations, there is a human side. The eight-hour day is a reasonable and rational workday. Of all the nations of the earth the American Republic should establish the highest standard for the workmen of our day.

The destiny of this country does not rest on the successful financial operations of a few ship-building concerns at the expense of the working people, but upon its ability to equalize the burdens and equitably distribute to the great mass of the people a greater share of the wealth which they produce. The eight-hour day is here, and here it is going to stay, backed by a wholesome and humanitarian spirit.

"EASY MONEY" OPPOSED.

After quoting in full the "Labor Clarion's" editorial underneath the above heading in the issue of April 21st, "Organized Labor" of last week added these plain words:

"In taking the action as set forth the Labor Council deserves and undoubtedly will receive the commendation of the business men of San Francisco, who have been harassed and defrauded times without number by slick rascals pretending to represent united labor of this city.

"These fakers, with their 'blue books,' 'programs,' 'souvenirs,' etc., are harmful alike to business men and trade unionists. They swindle the former and cast odium upon the latter.

"Organized Labor' congratulates the Council upon its stand, and trusts that as a result the advertising parasites will be driven from the labor field."

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 28, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Ice Wagon Drivers—Robt. McKenzie. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From California Club, thanks for co-operation on legislation for State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis. From I. W. W., Local No. 173, relative to a demand for a universal eight-hour day. From the secretary, copy of agreement signed with management of Biggio's Park. From R. B. Hale, in relation to appointment of members of organized labor on the Panama-Pacific Exposition Committee. From Hugh Frayne, organizer of the A. F. of L., relative to jurisdiction of Jewelry Workers' Union, and citing conditions in the Whitehead Hoag Company's factory. From the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, advising that a strike was on at the firm of Krystal & Co., ladies tailors of that city. From the California State Federation of Labor, stating they would pay one-half of bill for legal services in the case of D. E. Loewe & Co., hat manufacturers vs. State Federation of Labor. From same body, a circular letter on the unfair Santa Cruz Beach Co. From the Home Industry League, thanks for assistance in keeping carton work for Sperry Flour Co. in this city.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, wage scale and agreement.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Neustadter Bros., copy of Oregon legislation to label and mark all goods made by convict labor. From A. S. Burleson, member of Congress, request for indorsement of legislation to repeal tax on oleomargarine.

Referred to General Campaign Strike Committee—From Los Angeles Strike Committee, review of situation.

An invitation and complimentary tickets were received from Waitresses' Union No. 48, for their annual ball to be held on May 6, 1911. Same was accepted, and the secretary directed to acknowledge.

The following resolutions were received from the San Francisco Building Trades Council dealing with the manufacture of school desks by convicts in San Quentin, and were adopted:

"Whereas, It is reported in the public prints that Warden Hoyle has conferred with Governor Johnson and State Superintendent of Schools Hyatt for the purpose of manufacturing school desks by convicts in San Quentin Prison; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, in regular session assembled, that we hereby enter a vigorous protest against the manufacturing of school desks or any other products by convict labor, whether it be for the State or any political subdivision thereof, that come in competition with free labor; and be it further

"Resolved, That we respectfully urge upon the State and municipal authorities the patriotic propriety of union school furniture for our children, made by California union mechanics to the exclusion of convict labor and eastern incompetent and unorganized workmen."

The secretary announced that he had resolutions bearing on the kidnaping and incarceration of J. J. and J. B. McNamara and one other member of organized labor on a charge of murder in connection with the Los Angeles "Times" disaster. From the Building Trades Council, Machinists No. 68, Housesmiths No. 78, Pile Drivers No. 77, and from Socialist Party of San Francisco.

Moved to refer resolutions to a committee of five to report next meeting. Amendment, that resolution presented by these bodies be read now, and that a committee of five be appointed to

draft a set of resolutions therefrom and report back to Council this evening; amendment carried. The chair appointed Bros. Johnson, Roche, Caverly, Bowlan and Reguin.

The following resolution was introduced by Delegate Jas. Bowlan (Hackmen's Union), and adopted:

"Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council has been informed of the demise of the beloved mother of Frank Drady, who at one time occupied the office of reader for the Council, and who for some time past has been employed on a paper known as the 'Leader,' and has exerted himself and wielded his pen at all times in the interest of organized labor and the toiling masses, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled this 28th day of April, 1911, extends to him and his relatives our sympathy in this their hour of sad bereavement."

Reports of Unions—Stablemen—Have settled with Bergrem & Co.; donated \$100 to Oakland teamsters and pledged \$1000 to support the defense of organized labor in Los Angeles. Grocery Clerks—Wreden & Co. boycotted; are meeting with success. Printing Pressmen—Young & Swain, bakers, are sending work east; are also having some work done by the unfair firm of Schmidt Lithograph Co. Retail Delivery Drivers—Wreden & Co. unfair to their organization; are assisting in the boycott. Machinists—Business slack. Jewelry Workers—Are still meeting with opposition from Manufacturers' Association; some union men thoughtlessly patronizing Shreve & Co.; request a demand for their shop card. Pile Drivers—Will give joint picnic with sister unions of Structural Iron Workers on July 9, 1911; business slack.

Label Section—Hopes for a large attendance at their next meeting, and invites members of Council to sit with them.

Executive Committee—Reported progress on the request of Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union for a boycott on Ruud Heater Co. Reported that the wages due members of Firemen's Union had been paid by Gray Bros. Reported progress on the request of the Joint Board of Bakery and Confectionery Workers for a boycott on the firm of Bishop & Co., in Los Angeles; also reported progress on the request of Electrical Workers No. 151 for an increase of pay in the Department of Electricity; and upon the request of Electrical Workers No. 633 on jurisdictional matter.

The committee recommended that the appeal for financial assistance from the Carpet Weavers' Union of Toronto, Canada, be filed. Reported having instructed the secretary to advise the management of the Victory Theatre to employ a member of Stage Employees' Union; reported having laid over the request of Retail Delivery Drivers' Union for a boycott on Nathan-Dohrmann Co. until the committee had a reply from the union on the matter of Los Angeles assessment.

At this time the secretary read an appeal from the Retail Delivery Drivers' Union from the action of the executive committee in refusing the boycott needed, and as to whether the committee was acting in accordance with the Council's desires.

It was moved that the action of the committee be indorsed; motion carried. Report of committee concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committee—The committee appointed to call upon the officers of the San Francisco Gas and Electric Light Co. relative to the dispute between the Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and the International Steam Fitters, reported that the company's representatives had informed them that they had been advised by city authorities to conduct the work in the same manner as their

predecessors; that the company was willing to have a fair proportion of men from each union on this job, but would await further advice on the matter. The secretary further reported that the committee had interviewed his honor, the Mayor, and were informed by him that in his position as president of the Building Trades Council that the work belonged to the United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, and not to the International Association of Steam Fitters, and that there was a decision from the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. to that effect.

After considerable debate upon the matter, it

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MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS

F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works

was moved to refer the question of jurisdiction involved between these two unions to the A. F. of L. for a decision thereon at the earliest moment, and this Council be advised of said decision when rendered. Motion carried.

An amendment was made that pending this decision that both organizations be given equal work on this job, and that his honor, the Mayor, be informed of this action. Amendment carried.

Delegate Coefield (Plumbers) served notice on the Council that his organization would take an appeal from its action to the A. F. of L.

New Business—The question of the appointment of a Labor Day committee was taken up, and it was moved that the chair be instructed to appoint a Labor Day committee to act in conjunction with the Building Trades Council's Labor Day Committee, consisting of one member from each union, and seven at large, to constitute a Labor Day Committee; motion carried.

The committee on resolutions dealing with the kidnaping of J. J. and J. B. McNamara and one other member of organized labor, submitted the following resolutions to the Council for its adoption.

"Whereas, J. J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and other members of organized labor were kidnaped and deported from eastern States, taken to Los Angeles, California, without opportunity to consult with friends and legal counsel, contrary to law and justice, and are now confined in the County Jail on charges of murder in connection with the destruction of the 'Times' building in the city of Los Angeles, and

"Whereas, We recognize in this desperate move of our common enemy a plot to discredit and destroy union labor, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, that we condemn and denounce the high-handed and unlawful methods used by the unscrupulous detectives in the employ of the National Manufacturers' and Erectors' Associations as an outrage upon American manhood and a violation of constitutional rights guaranteed every citizen, and be it further

"Resolved, That we recognize fully that in this coming struggle for a fair and impartial trial for these men organized labor is fighting for the preservation of its own rights and liberties under the laws of our land, and be it furthermore

"Resolved, That all affiliated unions of this Council be urged to give all moral and financial aid within their power again to vindicate the rights of organized labor."

Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried unanimously.

Receipts—Beer Drivers, \$16; Post Office Clerks, \$6; Newspaper Carriers, \$4; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$6; Printing Pressmen, \$8; Steam Laundry Workers, \$20; Gas and Water Workers, \$12; Bottle Caners, \$2; Cement Workers, \$28; Carpenters Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, \$16; Carriage Workers, \$4; Granite Cutters, \$8; Leather Workers, \$4. Total, \$134.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage and messenger fees, \$6; telegrams, \$5.65; Smith Premier, repairing typewriter, 50 cents; stenographer, \$20; assistant stenographer, \$18; J. J. Kenny, \$15; Patrick O'Brien, \$10; American Association for Labor Legislation, \$5; J. J. O'Connor, floral piece, \$10; I. Upham & Co., stationery, \$6.50. Total, \$136.65.

Adjourned at 10 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Fig: "Hear about Smith being in a bad railroad accident? They say he cannot recover."
Fogg: "From the accident or the railroad?"

Thrust and Parry

"An opinion which Governor Johnson has received from Attorney-General Webb in regard to a bill providing for the payment of \$4500 to Senator Edward I. Wolfe for work as a commissioner investigating the high cost of living throws a bit of doubt about whether Wolfe is going to get the sum. The Governor wanted to know if the State Board of Examiners would have power to audit and examine Wolfe's claim if the bill was signed. Webb advised that the board would not."—Newspaper dispatch.

Senator Wolfe has a law practice in this city. He is stated to be on his way to Europe on a pleasure trip. As Senator he draws down a substantial sum each two years. To the man up a tree it looks as though a demand for \$4500 for Mr. Wolfe's not by any means famous services as "commissioner investigating the high cost of living" is indeed a "high cost." In fact it is a crime against citizenship to pay these people who successfully feed at the public expense, in part, at least, such fees for alleged work. The Senator asks about as much as many men earn after working hard for four or five years. If any noticeable return were given for the expenditure, it would be different. Another thought that suggests itself is that James N. Gillett, while Governor, appointed Mr. Wolfe.

"Governor John R. Shafroth on April 27th exploded a bomb in the ranks of Democratic members of the Colorado Legislature by a caustic criticism of their failure to enact the pledges of the last Democratic platform, warning them that 'an avalanche of public sentiment is coming,' and calling attention of the people of Colorado to the conditions existing at the State House. The State Bank Guarantee Law, as passed by the Senate, which has not yet been passed upon by the House, brought forth the broadside in the form of a letter to the lower House. In a statement to the press, issued after his letter had been read in the House, Governor Shafroth said: 'The season of endurance of this Legislature has long passed. It has frittered away 113 days and done nothing. I wish to call the attention of the people of Colorado to the fact that this condition exists.'"—Newspaper story.

Colorado's chief executive is to be congratulated upon his straightforward use of the English language. Like a knife his words dissect shortcomings on the part of legislators. Perhaps there is another side to the story—there oftentimes is. However that may be, Governor Shafroth's criticism holds good for many State Legislatures in this country.

"The letter of apology ordered by the Secretary of the Navy from Captain J. M. Beaver, superintendent of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, to Miss Mary H. Beers and her father, Professor Henry Beers of Yale, for a slighting remark about Miss Beers made by someone at the academy following her presence at a 'hop' there recently, arrived at the Beers home in this city Tuesday, according to a statement made by Professor Beers. He said the apology was satisfactory, and that with the mailing today of an acknowledgment of the receipt of the letter he would consider the incident closed."—From the east.

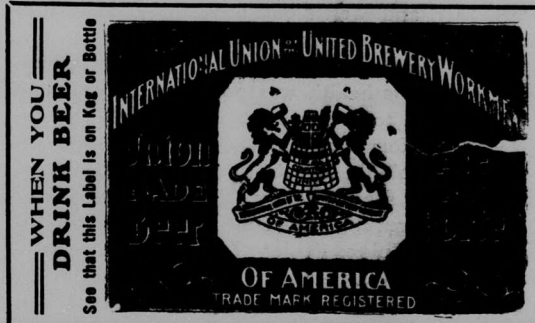
It shouldn't close the incident, for if the youths whose expenses are paid by the people can sneeringly allude to any respectable person on the ground that his or her "social standing" is not satisfactory because of the kind of employment followed, and then escape the consequences by means of an apology, it shows that underlying the situation is a false conception of what constitutes manhood and those principles for which true Americanism stands.

Children's Account

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

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For MEN and BOYS

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Notes in Union Life

Death has taken away the following unionists during the last few days: Fred H. Singer of the bakers, John Pashnoff of the molders, Frank Marshall of the painters, Martin Hernan of the hod carriers, Henry N. Herz of the shoe clerks, Martin O'Donnell of the gas workers and laborers, Frank H. Dowling of the millmen (No. 423), Daniel Mack of the electrical workers (No. 633), and John T. West of the plasterers.

Walter B. Kelly of the bookbinders lost his son, Melvin B., on April 27th. The little fellow was only two years old, and was one of a pair of twins. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have the sympathy of their friends in the bereavement.

John I. Nolan returned from the east last Sunday night. His health was poor while away, and he was forced to seek medical attention. The climate of California will, it is expected, soon restore Mr. Nolan's health to the plane that his friends would see it occupy.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, denies the published reports that there is a change in the strike situation on the Great Lakes. The men are just as determined as ever to win, and their long battle has had the effect of solidifying the ranks. For tenacity of purpose, the sailors and maritime workers generally head the list. They don't know anything but victory.

The Western Federation of Miners has ratified affiliation with the American Federation of Labor by an overwhelming vote. The referendum of affiliated locals decided the issue, and the joining of these forces means a great deal for the labor movement of the country.

Fire destroyed the glass works at Fifteenth and Folsom streets last Monday morning. A number of unionists will be thrown out of employment, temporarily at least, and it is hoped that arrangements will speedily be made to resume operations.

The strike of carpenters in Los Angeles for the \$4 rate seems to be growing. At this distance, and despite the press stories, it is impossible to tell just what has occurred. Possibly the employers have discharged men because of union affiliation, and in that way helped to swell the ranks of those faithful to the movement.

Andrew J. Gallagher has been in Los Angeles during the week, accompanied by B. B. Rosenthal. These officials are looking into the strike situation, as well as the grocery store conducted in the Labor Temple, and are conferring with attorneys and unionists over the plans contemplated to give the men charged with the destruction of the "Times" an impartial trial.

The National Industrial Peace Convention met last week. Some talks of an anti-peace nature were indulged in, and the dove is said to have flown out of the window on one occasion. We still think that organized labor is a factor that will have to be recognized in any plans that may either be contemplated or consummated.

Miss Anna Soderberg left for Denver last Friday. She has been studying the labor movement in the west in behalf of Swedish workers, and intends to write her opinions for the people of her native land. She will follow the same line of work in other cities. Miss Soderberg left many friends in San Francisco who will be very glad to hear of her success, for she proved herself sympathetic with the cause and painstaking in acquiring information.

The laundry workers continue to build their organization upward. At the last meeting, forty-five applicants were admitted. The eight-hour day for women will undoubtedly add to the membership, for reductions of wages will be as unpopular with a short workday as with one of long dimensions, and a trade union is a good means of defense.

ANTI-INJUNCTION—ANTI-TRUST.

On April 15th, Congressman Wilson introduced his bill in the House "To regulate the issuance of restraining orders and injunctions and procedure thereon, and to limit the meaning of 'conspiracy' in certain cases." The number of the bill is H. R. 5328. It was referred to the House Judiciary Committee. The full text of the bill is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employee, or between employers and employees, or between employees or persons employed and persons seeking employment, or involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law; and such property and property right must be particularly described in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant, or by his, her, or its agent or attorney. And for the purposes of this act no right to continue the relation of employer and employee, or to assume or create such relation with any particular person or persons, or at all, or to carry on business of any particular kind, or at any particular place, or at all, shall be construed, held, considered, or treated as property or as constituting a property right.

"Sec. 2. That in cases arising in the courts of the United States or coming before said courts, or before any judge or the judges thereof, no agreement between two or more persons concerning the terms or conditions of employment, or the assumption or creation or termination of any relations between employer and employee, or concerning any act or thing to be done or not to be done with reference to or involving or growing out of a labor dispute, shall constitute a conspiracy or other civil or criminal offense, or be punished or prosecuted, or damages recovered upon as such, unless the act or thing agreed to be done or not to be done would be unlawful if done by a single individual; nor shall the entering into or the carrying out of any such agreement be restrained or enjoined unless such act or thing agreed to be done would be subject to be restrained or enjoined under the provisions, limitations, and definitions contained in the first section of this act.

"Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

FROM THE SOCIALISTS.

J. Stitt Wilson, Socialist Mayor-elect of Berkeley, will deliver one of a series of lectures at the Central Theatre, Market street near Eighth, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

These addresses deal with various aspects of the Bread and Butter Question, and deeply concern all workingmen and women, organized or unorganized. They are doing much to strengthen the hands of the workers, by clarifying the mind and equipping them to more effectively fight their battles in the struggle for economic emancipation.

All workingmen and women are invited to come and bring their friends. Admission free, with collection to defray expenses.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL HALL ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the resolution and order of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, a corporation, unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of said board, duly noticed and duly held on the 3d day of May, 1911, at the office of said corporation, San Francisco, California, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation is hereby called for, and will be held at the office of said corporation, Number 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco, California (said place of meeting being the principal place of business of said corporation and where said Board of Directors usually meet), on WEDNESDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF JULY, 1911, at 8 o'clock p. m. of said day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the proposition to increase the bonded indebtedness of said corporation to the full sum and amount of \$225,000.00 over and above the present authorized indebtedness, which present authorized indebtedness is \$10,500.00, that is to say, to increase the bonded indebtedness of this corporation in and by the net amount of \$225,000.00.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. P. McCABE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated May 3, 1911.

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ELECTROTYPERS'
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Family Outing
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MAY 30, 1911



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New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton.

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Week Beginning this Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

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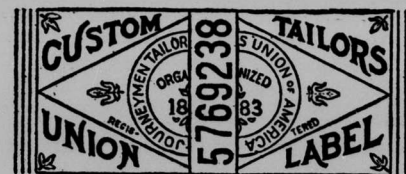
W. H. MURPHY, BLANCHE NICHOLS and CO., presenting "FROM ZAZA TO UNCLE TOM"; M. GOLDEN AND HIS RUSSIAN TROUBADOURS, featuring the Balalika Orchestra; JONES and DEELY; J. FRANCIS DOOLEY, assisted by Corinne Sayles; CLARICE VANCE; THE MARVELOUS MILLERS; CLARK and BERGMAN; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—SAM CHIP and MARY MARBLE, in the delightfully quaint comedietta "In Old Edam."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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A LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.

Contributed by the Los Angeles Strike Committee.

Since the arrest of the McNamara brothers and McManigal for the alleged blowing up of the "Times" building last October, the union men of this city are confident that this is another Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone case. When everything was laid bare before a jury of men of the State of Idaho, which was not supposed to be favorable to organized labor, notwithstanding all that they were acquitted. And we are absolutely convinced that before this latest case is over with it will be fully proven that this is another conspiracy.

In the A. R. U. strike, the railroad companies had cars burned in Chicago and other places.

In Colorado, the Independence depot was blown up, and when blood hounds were put on the trail of the criminals they ran directly to the homes of the mine officials. The detectives did not follow these clues; no, it was not intended that they should. There were several attempts made to wreck trains. Subsequently the Pinkerton thugs admitted that they were the ones that were responsible for these attempted wrecks, which at one time they tried to fasten on organized labor.

During the street car strike in St. Louis some years ago, the company had its own car barn set on fire, as was sworn to by a deputy. These are only a few of the crimes attributed to organized labor but committed by organized capital.

Organized labor is trying to elevate the workers, while capitalists are trying to degrade them. Acts speak louder than words, and the good book says, "By their deeds, ye shall know them." The plutocrats may deceive themselves a while longer, but not the public. Organized labor cannot be destroyed.

The trade unions are spending millions annually in sick and death benefits, relieving distress in any form, while capitalism is annually crippling and killing over 500,000 persons, and in almost every instance they fight the widows and orphans in the courts to avoid paying these helpless people anything for the loss of the bread winner.

These so-called "best citizens" are dubbed coal barons, meat barons, oil kings, potato kings and squash barons by the capitalistic newspapers.

If they were called by their true appellation, they would be called coal robbers, meat robbers, oil robbers, potato robbers and squash robbers.

But in the near future all these mentioned and a great many more will be all squashed by class conscience and intelligent action on the part of the workers.

What a change in a few years! When Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone were arrested, most people, after reading the papers, thought they were guilty, long before the trial.

The minds of the workers have undergone a complete revolution.

We have paraded before the capitalists on our bended knees too long, but from now on we will march before the world, not with bowed heads, but erect as all free men and women should do, defying all the forces of corruption to take from us any longer the heritage that belongs to collective humanity.

Things in this city are in as normal a condition as could be wished, notwithstanding the hue and cry of the "Times," which is trying to hang these people by hook or by crook.

Organizing work is going on, and the meetings are being held as if these three men were never heard of. The only difference is that we are taking more men into the unions than at any previous time.

On Tuesday, April 25th, one local alone took in seventy-two new members. This was the cement workers.

Private family has nicely-furnished sunny room for gentleman; bath. 58 Landers street, near Market and Fourteenth. Rent, \$7. ***

A MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP SERMON.

The financial report of the United Railroads for February last has been issued. It shows that, notwithstanding the large earnings of the street railway combine for 1910, it is making steady gains this year over last year's figures.

During February last the company carried 11,451,640 paying passengers. This is an increase of 131,980 over the corresponding period of 1910.

The gross earnings for the month amounted to \$577,582, an increase of \$6599.

For the first two months of this year the concern earned gross \$1,215,894, as against \$1,198,649 for the same period in 1910. This represents an increase of \$17,245.

For the two months the paying passengers carried numbered 24,317,880, as compared with 23,972,980 for January and February of 1910. This represents an increase of 344,000 in the volume of paying passenger traffic.

During 1910 the passengers carried by the corporation reached the large total of 153,069,780.

Last year the gross earnings were \$7,693,489, an increase of \$197,544 over the year before. The indications for 1911 are that the company will earn gross about \$300,000 more than was the case in 1909.

Just imagine the people of San Francisco earning this money, running a sufficient number of cars for the traffic, and improving the service generally. Isn't the picture rosy?

CONGRESS ASKED TO INVESTIGATE.

Congressman Victor Berger has introduced the following resolution for the consideration of the National law makers—it has been referred to the Committee on Rules:

"Whereas, The fourteenth amendment to the constitution ordains that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny any persons within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws, and

"Whereas, It is reported in the press that one John J. McNamara, heretofore residing in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., has been deprived of liberty, and put in jeopardy of his life without due said process of law; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring) that a committee of each House be appointed to investigate the arrest and extradition of the said McNamara, and to report its findings to the two Houses at the earliest practicable moment."

CHANCE FOR AN INJUNCTION.

Charles Montgomery, president of the California Prison Commission, uttered these words at a meeting last Sunday: "I can generally tell what judge sentenced a man just as soon as I learn what sentence the man has been given, and I would not like to be in the boots of one of those long-term givers when he appears for his final judgment. It is not difficult to tell from the look of a judge when he takes his seat in the morning how those before him are liable to fare. The judge may be a dyspeptic, or he may have quarreled with his wife that morning, or he may have jumped out of bed the wrong way, and God help the man before him if such is the case." Evidently Mr. Montgomery thinks that judges are human, like other persons. In this view we agree with him. Some judges believe that the office makes them different from their fellows. This opinion is neither good law nor in accord with human nature.

"Am yo' daughta happily mar'd, Sister Sagg?" "She sho' is! Bless goodness, she's done got a husband dat's skeered to death of her."

Exchange: "Papa, what is the silent majority?" "Two men when there is a woman present, my son."

ORPHEUM.

Anyone desiring a good laugh should see the one-act comedy which W. H. Murphy, Blanche Nichols and their company will present next week, entitled "From Zaza to Uncle Tom." Among the important importations of the Orpheum Circuit is M. Golden and his Russian Troubadours—eight men and five girls—who excel as singers, dancers and musicians. George W. Jones and Ben W. Deely will present "Hotel St. Reckless." J. Francis Dooley and Miss Corinne Sayles will introduce a melange of fun and song, quaintly called "Pavement Patter." Next week will be the last of Clarice Vance; The Marvelous Millers; Clark and Bergman, and Sam Chip and Mary Marble in the comedieta "In Old Edam."

"How do you distinguish the waiters from the guests in this cafe? Both wear full dress." "Yes, but the waiters keep sober!"

Good Food Good Cooking Good Service
THE PILGRIM DINING ROOM
Wm. H. Powers, Proprietor
(Exempt Member Typographical Union No. 21)
Home-Made Pastry a Specialty
"Just Around the Corner" - 686 Mission St. - Below Third

DIRTY HANDS?

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Mr. Union Man:

Do you look for the Soap Maker's Label when buying soap?

Try a can of "U-Need Hand Paste," the Best Mechanics' Hand Soap Made, and Patronize Home Industry, and the Union Label.

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Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
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Exempt Member S. F. Typographical Union No. 21
DENTIST

Lecturer of Operative Technique
College of
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529 CASTRO STREET
Near 18th Street

This is the Time to Get a Clancy Classy Suit

It isn't the money you spend, but what you get for it that makes you pleased with your Clancy Suit. It costs you \$7.50 to \$15.00 less. It is worth that much more.

The materials are better, the cut more fashionable, and the workmanship more thorough.

Everybody says that, but I prove it. My \$35.00 Blue Serge is offered now at \$25.00. It has no equal at the price.

My \$22.50 suit is as good as any at \$30.00. It is union made and looks like it. That's why it pleases so many.

CLANCY
CLASSY TAILOR
992 MARKET STREET, Opposite 6th St.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, May 2d, President A. A. Greenbaum presiding.

Reinstated to membership in good standing: H. Dykmans, J. B. Panella, R. M. Sampsell and C. T. Wipperm.

Transfer cards deposited: F. C. Franzioni, Local No. 333, Eureka, Cal.; F. D. Pottgen, Local No. 76, Seattle, Wash.; B. Walther, Local No. 105, Spokane, Wash.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: Miss S. Lebovitz.

The applications of E. Von Gizeycki and H. W. Roebka were laid over one week.

A number of our most prominent musicians were before the board for non-compliance with laws governing the stewards' reports. Members are cautioned to see that all members are in good standing in the local while playing engagements.

Donations were made to Mt. St. Joseph's Orphanage and Local No. 400, Hartford, Conn.

Transfer cards of Don Philippini's band were deposited, in accordance with Federation law.

Permission was granted twenty members to play with the U. C. orchestra on May 6th at regular rates.

The board made interpretation that Goat and Alcatraz Islands were in the jurisdiction of Local No. 6.

A. S. Morey has been appointed secretary pro tem during the absence of Secretary Slissman, who, with F. Borgel, the District Officer of the A. F. of M., have gone to represent Local No. 6 at the sixteenth annual convention of the A. F. of M., at Atlanta, Ga. The delegates were instructed at the last union meeting to stop over in Los Angeles and get information as to the strike situation in that city.

We regret to announce the death of the wife of George Peterson and the son of J. Casad. The organization extends its deepest sympathy.

Delegates to the convention have been instructed to boost for San Francisco and try and have the A. F. of M. hold its convention in this city in 1915.

F. Darling, Local No. 40, and J. O. Neil, Local No. 310, reported playing at the Columbia Theatre the past week.

A special price of \$5 extra per man per week for one-half hour playing on short shift at the Portola Theatre was made.

Members are showing considerable interest in the new band rehearsals, and the committee is anxious to have as large a band as possible, so send in your name to the secretary's office at your earliest convenience. The committee has secured the services of one of our most talented musical directors, who will undertake this work for one year, free of charge. This is an opportunity that all of our members will appreciate, and particularly members who have had no experience along the higher grade of band work. We hope to have all arrangements complete in another week.

A. S. MOREY, Secretary pro tem.

NEW SOCIALIST WEEKLY.

"The Revolt" appeared last Monday, May 1st. It is "The Voice of the Militant Worker," according to the sub-head. Newspapers are excellent mediums for propagating policies, and the Socialists have long felt the need of an organ. The political topics are decidedly interesting, and the articles on Socialism are up to date. Cloudesley Johns is the editor, and F. F. Bebergall is the secretary-treasurer of the Revolt Publishing Company. There are associate editors and regular contributions from well-known writers are promised. We wish our contemporary success in its field, for each man or paper with a message has a mission in life.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO
Eleventh and Washington Sts., Oakland

Men's Navy Blue Serge Suits

Made to Order

\$15.00

A special offering from our custom tailoring department of Men's All Wool, Navy Blue Serge Suits at a special price of \$15.00.

These serges were bought by our New York Factory at less than the market price; otherwise they could not be made up by us into suits for less than \$20.

You may choose your own style, and we will make them to your own measure; fit, workmanship, linings and trimmings all guaranteed.

If you want a first-class custom suit in first-class materials, this is an unusual opportunity.

LET US HAVE YOUR MEASUREMENTS SATURDAY OR MONDAY

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL HALL ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution and order of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, a corporation, unanimously adopted at a meeting of said board, duly called and noticed, and duly held on the 29th day of March, 1911, at the office of said corporation, San Francisco, California, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation is hereby called for, and will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco, California (said place of meeting being the principal place of business of said corporation, and where said Board of Directors usually meets), on THURSDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1911, at 8 o'clock p. m. of said day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the proposition to increase the capital stock of said corporation to the amount and sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand (\$250,000) Dollars, the same to be divided into 25,000 shares, of the par value of Ten (10) Dollars each.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. P. McCABE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated March 29th, 1911.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgomery.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Sunday's meeting was well attended. There were several important matters considered. After debate, a conference committee was ordered appointed to meet the job employers to discuss the scale and endeavor to reach an agreement that will be satisfactory. The Franklin Association has a standing offer to talk these questions over with the union, and past experience has shown that it is the best way of doing business.

As was expected, the nomination of officers proved interesting. Speeches were eliminated, and the following names will appear on the ballot (except those without opposition) at the election to be held on Wednesday, May 17th:

President—H. L. White, Benjamin Schonhoff.

First Vice-President—J. W. Mullen, Philip Johnson.

Second Vice-President—Geo. S. Hollis, W. W. Webster.

Secretary-Treasurer—L. Michelson.

Executive Committee—Eugene Donovan, L. A. Bickell.

Reading Clerk—Mrs. C. E. Hawkes.

Trustee—Will J. French.

Sergeant-at-Arms—D. G. Lewis.

Auditing Committee—W. J. White, Con Schmitt, R. V. Stanfield, J. F. Newman.

Delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council—Benjamin Schonhoff, L. Michelson.

Delegates International Typographical Union convention (four to be elected)—Geo. H. Branch, F. J. Bonnington, G. E. Mitchell, M. W. Dunbar, W. D. Davis, S. T. Sawyer, A. C. Sweetser, Con Schmitt.

Alternate Delegates to I. T. U. convention—Mrs. C. E. Hawkes, Miss Frances M. Auld.

Delegates to Labor Council—J. W. Mullen, Benjamin Schonhoff, H. M. Alexander, W. K. Galloway, C. H. Parker, Will J. French, H. L. White, L. Michelson, Eugene Donovan, F. F. Bebergall, Raymond M. Diggs.

Delegates to Exclusion League—C. H. Parker, W. K. Galloway, H. A. Odell.

Canvassing Board—Wm. A. Johns, N. Lee Crebassa, J. A. Ryan, H. S. Rees, T. M. McGowan, Jas. P. Hartnett, Robert Allen, J. H. MacMullen.

The assessment for the Los Angeles strikers was ordered continued for three months. The vote was unanimous.

Ninety-one cards were deposited during the month, and fifty-seven withdrawn. The adjournment of the State Legislature caused a number of printers to return to the metropolis.

Arrangements were made for the entertainment of International Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays.

The convention committees reported at length on the plans contemplated for the entertainment of delegates and visitors to the I. T. U. convention.

J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the I. T. U., arrived in San Francisco last Monday. He was a guest of Oakland Typographical Union at a theatre party at the Orpheum last Monday evening. The officers of No. 21 have entertained Mr. Hays during the week, and every effort has been made to give the official a California welcome to the west.

The Ex-Delegates' Association of California will meet next Sunday afternoon at 1:30 p. m. in the union rooms at 787 Market street. A full attendance is desired. All delegates in the State are eligible to membership, and they are cordially invited to be present next Sunday at the time and place mentioned.

Word has been received from the I. T. U. that a vote will be taken on May 17th on a proposition submitted by Salt Lake Typographical Union and indorsed by eighty-seven other unions, prohibiting unions from working under piece scales or members from accepting bonuses based on quantity of type produced.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandeller Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays in afternoon, other Fridays in evening, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, at 1213 Market.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Conductors and Starters, No. 13105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners' Protective Union, No. 13020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia. Headquarters, same place.

Hatters—C. Davis, secretary, 1178 Market.

Holisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific—91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 2d Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Walters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waltresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

For Women in Union and Home

The women graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, have sent a largely-signed petition for woman suffrage to the two representatives of Dublin University in Parliament.

A record-breaking vote was cast by the women at the recent school election in Hastings, Neb. The non-partisan candidates supported by the women were elected.

Congressman Rucker of Colorado has introduced in the House of Representatives an amendment to the Federal constitution forbidding disfranchisement on account of sex.

Representative Victor L. Berger, the Socialist Congressman from Milwaukee, will introduce a bill to give suffrage to the people of the District of Columbia, both men and women.

The advocates of better pay for Boston teachers have called attention to the remarkable discrepancy not only between their pay and that of men, but between their pay and that of other women employed as copyists, etc.

Dr. Anna M. Stuart has just been appointed bacteriologist for the city of Elmira, N. Y.

The loving cup which is offered every year by a New Orleans newspaper to that citizen who renders the best service to the city, has been given to Dr. Sarah T. Mayo of the New Orleans Dispensary for Women and Children.

Mrs. Agnes Riddle, who is the only Republican woman member of the Colorado Legislature, is an authority on farm topics. She lives on a ranch in Colorado, has organized country churches, takes a deep interest in the country schools, and calls herself a plain country woman. She is said to know more about country life and its needs than all the men in the Colorado Legislature put together.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw addressed the Postal Conference held April 25th and 26th in Washington, D. C. She spoke on "The relation of the post office to the home, particularly on the importance of adding the parcels post system."

The women have won a noteworthy triumph at Springfield, Ill. That city has just held its first election under the commission form of government. The women centered their efforts on electing two women to the school board in place of the candidates who belonged to the local machine of United States Senator Lorimer. Eight hundred women braved the rain that fell throughout the day, and by voting and working secured the election of Mrs. S. J. Haynes and Mrs. Hugh T. Morrison.

A PERSONAL VIEW OF THE DISASTER.**By Frank Roney.**

The method adopted by Detective Burns in transporting the McNamaras from their eastern home to Los Angeles is so identical in detail to that pursued by the Pinkertons in kidnaping Moyer and his associates from Colorado to Idaho, that we are obliged to conclude that there is little safety and no protection for those in the labor movement who become obnoxious to the dominating influence of so-called National Employers' Associations.

Surely if the McNamaras are as guilty as Burns asserts they are, it could have done no greater harm than cause a slight delay in bringing them to Los Angeles by permitting them a hearing in the courts of their residence city, and, having complied with that formality, the minds of the people would have been less inflamed than they are now by this justly termed high-handed proceeding.

Ostensibly these men are charged with the destruction of the "Times" building in Los Angeles and the resulting deaths of over a score of human beings. In reality their crime is of being too efficient in building up and extending the organization of which they are members.

They are charged with blowing up the building by the agency of dynamite.

Mayor Alexander of Los Angeles appointed a number of citizens to inquire into the causes of the explosion the day of its occurrence. This committee claimed the destruction was due to a high explosive.

The State Federation of Labor in convention

a day or two afterwards in Los Angeles appointed a committee to investigate the matter and to report the causes of the explosion. This report gave gas as the explosive agency.

If the explosion was the result of gas Otis and his associates will be deprived of their insurance policies and become liable in damage suits to the surviving relatives of the men murdered in his establishment, and, worse than all to him, his insane hostility to trade unionism for years will have lost its prestige and he will be branded as the unreasoning and implacable foe to the improved conditions workingmen aspire to through organization.


Otis' stake in the coming trial at Los Angeles is of vast importance to him, and incidentally to the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

I am not one to prejudge in this or any other matter, and I am free to say, as every honest trade unionist will say, that if any man is guilty of so atrocious a crime no punishment is too dire for so contemptible a wretch.

Except from what I have read about it, I know nothing concerning the explosive properties of dynamite or nitro-glycerine. I am told, however, by those who do know that explosives of this character invariably leave an indentation in the spot it is placed and that flame never follows an explosion.

On the morning following the explosion, living as I was outside the city, I hastened to Los Angeles to view the ruins, believing that trade unionists would be charged with the crime. I then began an investigation on my own account, for having been a trade unionist for over fifty

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years I was loath to believe any one of us would be guilty of so dastardly a crime, and I was equally unwilling that we should be charged with the deed without proof.

The "Times" in its abbreviated space made the sweeping charge that morning that the destruction of the plant was solely due to trade-union hatred, and the charge was extensively believed.

I noticed upon my arrival opposite Ink Alley that the adjoining brick building operated by the Baumgarten Printing Company was intact. This building was as near to the spot where the dynamite was alleged to be placed as the inside wall of the "Times" building forming the alley. At the distance from where I was viewing the ruins, no evidence was visible of the destructive downward effect dynamite is said to be capable of. A large number of men were employed in removing the debris, ostensibly to recover the bodies of the men buried in the ruins, while at the same time obliterating the traces of the explosive. If evidence of this character existed, it should have been allowed to remain till a full and proper inspection was made.

Pursuing my inquiry further and going backward for some time, I found the "Times" job printing establishment to have been the very worst of its kind in point of cleanliness and order in that miserably boss-ridden and under-paid town. So much so was this the case, that men in the printing trade who had been employed in the place claimed that were it not that Otis was an influential politician he would have been arrested years before for violating sanitary laws.

The job presswork was done in the basement of the building and under the sidewalk by incompetents, mostly lads who having worked a short time in other establishments and being refused an advance in wages found ready employment in General Otis' open shop. Gasoline was kept in storage in large quantities for the use of these boys in cleaning their presses in the evenings. Not knowing, and perhaps not caring, about the explosive properties of gasoline, it was the custom of these boys to use it with a recklessness truly amazing. System, discipline and order were out of the question in the conduct of this shop. Hurry and rush and recklessness were the chief features in such management as was given it. The place was constantly filled with the deadly fumes of gasoline, and when a match was thoughtlessly struck to light a cigarette, what more reasonable than an explosion to follow and a fire? It was the fire that destroyed the building and caused the great loss of life, and not the explosion.

Buildings with large plate-glass windows across the street from the "Times" building were left uninjured, and the streets at First and Broadway are not wider than Fourth street in this city.

The result of my inquiries satisfied me that the persons to blame for the "Times" disaster on October 1st last were the managers of the concern, and I am satisfied that the testimony of our latest Orchard, however well he may be tutored, will end as disastrously for him as it did for his original prototype, and trade unionism will be again vindicated in the acquittal of the McNamaras as it was in the cases of Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone.

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